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The War Bacillus.

There has been nothing more touching since the Venezuela message than RICH-ARD OLNEY'S appeal in Faneuil Hall to the Archbishop of Canterbury to assist, tion of "the war bacillus that has got into the American blood."

The infection was thus described to the Archbishop by Mr. OLNEY:

"Under its influence we are changing from a pacific people to a people under arms; are assuming to rival in fighting ability and readiness the great fighting States of Europe, and are bringing upon ourselves and our posterity the onerous taxation and all the other miseries inseparable from great and immediately effective military strength."

Can this be the same RICHARD OLNEY who hailed and welcomed the bacillus four years ago in this hearty fashion:

"The isolation policy and practice have tended duties and functions. They have caused us to ignore the importance of sea power and to look with equanimity upon the decay of our navy . . . The United States has come out of its shell and ceased to be a hermit among the nations, naturally and affairs it has just assumed without equipping itself is for the part with all the instrumentalities necessary is to make its will felt either through pacific intercourse and negotiation or through force. . . The equipment needed for our new international role need not be discussed at any length We must logic of which will be irresistible-and however it. . . . To be weak is miserable, and to seem 3.000,000. weak, however strong in reality, often comes to

bury had never read the Hon. RICHARD stenographers and typewriters, fore-OLNEY'S strenuous utterances in the men and overseers, and others whose Atlantic Monthly for March, 1900. If he places in the commercial and profeshad read them, the Archbishop of Can-sional world are so easily filled that terbury must have been somewhat puz- organization for an improvement of zled in Faneuil Hall.

Massachusetts Democrats and the Constitution.

All Democratic platforms of 1904 belong to comic literature. The Massachusetts Democratic platform is necessarily amusing. Kirst, a good old spout for PARKER and DAVIS and the Constitution. PARKER and DAVIS are "firm believers in the spirit and letter of the Constitution," and "their election will Constitutional government." The Massa-chusetts Democratic platform "demands most heavily as a result of present contariff reform."

But if protection is robbery, as the St. Louis platform tells us, surely a protective tariff must be abolished. You don't say to a robber, "Here, you've got to quit robbing and come down to grand larceny or petty larceny. You've got to reform." No, sir; the robber must be put out of business. It must pain every in Democratic platforms to know that the Hon. HENRY GOZWAY is still true to incidental robbery.

But a few years ago the Democratic doctrine was that a tariff for revenue only is the only Constitutional tariff. The Massachusetts Democrats demand tariff reform, but not a Constitutional tariff. Mr. Davis is distinctly unconstient unconstitutional tariff for the robbery of the many and the enrichment of the few shows that he is far from holding, or doesn't deem it prudent to express his belief in, the only true and genuine Democratic Constitutional theory of taxation. The Republican party "stands for a law designed to permit the few for their selfish benefit forever to tax the many." Alas! so does Mr. DAVIS incidentally; and even Judge PARKER shows no eagerness to return speedily or at any other time to "the principles of Constitutional government" or to live up to "the letter and spirit of the Constitution."

Alas, again! in the very moment of howling for a return to the principles of the Constitution the Massachusetts Democrats "demand the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people." They love the Constitution so much they want to change it.

President Roosevelt and the Congo Question.

In April, 1884, the United States officially recognized the flag of the Intercountenance to the now existing Government, the claim does not appear to the case, and on Febr 26, 1885, the pleniers of Europe, Great Britain included, signed that which is now known as the Berlin Act of 1885. To this convention the United States was not a signatory. Yet it was that act unquestionably, which formed the basis of the present

and title of King-Sovereign over the new State.

In view of the fact that the United States Government was not concerned or involved in this actual creation of the present organization, it is difficult to see how we have anything to do with the matter unless it is our purpose to are those having a practically fixed inassume the dual rôle of world judge and world policeman. We are under no legal obligation to interfere, nor are we bound by any law of international VELT has done wisely to keep us out of the tangle.

The second reason is that, while ample evidence has been submitted to show that barbarities and cruelties have attended the process of development toward civilization in that vast area with its estimated 30,000,000 people, it has not been shown that the Belgian authorities are so distinctly culpable as to warrant the intervention of even the Powers signatory to the Berlin Act of 1885. The charges preferred come from Englishmen chiefly, and are presented in the name of humanity. But the case has as an Apostle of Peace, in the extermina- not been made clear, despite the evidence submitted by the Congo Reform Association, and counter charges are not lacking of British national self-interest in the matter. The Congo country marches with England's Rhodesian border; a British port at Boma would open a much shorter route than the present as an outlet for an enormous British area; and a strip from the eastern side of the Congo Free State would give England proprietorship over an unbroken stretch

from Cairo to Cape Town. For these reasons, first, that we are not bound to interfere, and, secondly, that a case has not been made which to belittle the national character, have led to a justifies interference on the ground of spirit of provincialism and to narrow views of our humanity, it is well for the United States to let the Congo question alone.

A Submerged Tenth.

The number of those in the United properly. . . . It goes without saying that States reported by the census of 1900 the United States cannot play the part in the world's as "engaged in gainful occupations" approximately 30,000,000. While it impossible to select from these with absolute accuracy the number of a special group incapable of organization into such bodies as those through which have it—the need will be forced on us by facts the special trades and general laborers effect an increase in wages and a shortslow to move or indisposed to face the facts, the ening of hours of labor, it is entirely national Government must sooner or later provide | safe to estimate them at not less than

This group would include clerks in stores in both city and country, book-Very likely the Archbishop of Canter- keepers and accountants, store porters, their condition is practically out of the question.

Yet it is upon these, so many of whom are the earners of only meagre salaries, that the conditions of to-day bear most heavily. Not only has the actual cost of living been materially increased within recent years, but there has also been an elevation of the standards of life with which such must comply. The clerk and the typewriter, the salesman and the bookkeeper, must present at least a respectable appearance and mean a speedy return to the principles of live under conditions of respectability. most heavily as a result of present conditions, and undoubtedly receives the least consideration.

The statistics of the census of 1900 showing the average annual income of American wage earners as \$438 are accurate but entirely misleading when used in illustration of the meagre earnings of the "laboring classes," or for the purpose of showing the impossilover of the Constitution as she is written bility of social decency on such an income. There is an endless number of modifying conditions, and the fact stands that, taken as a mass, our wage earners, compared with those of other lands, are far from being objects of pity. They have, moreover, in their possibility of organization, a lever by which, if it be rightly and wisely used, they may raise the general standard of their ecotutional; and the mealy mouthed lan-nomic well being. This, due in part to guage of Judge RARRER about the pres- their organized effort, has already been done. The average wage shown by the census of 1880 is \$347, as compared

with \$438 in 1900. No such tabulation of averages is possible with those millions whose means of livelihood brings them into a group which is sometimes classed as salary earners, in distinction from the wage earners of mills, factories, shops, construction work and similar enterprises. They constitute, in general, a clerical force, and for the purpose of this consideration there may be grouped with them some hundreds of thousands of small shopkeepers and professional men, clergymen, lawyers and others, whose income, whether fixed or variable, is the equivalent of often no more than a meagre salary. A large percentage of this group is doubtless represented by the store clerks, both male and female. in our large cities. Yet the number of

small proprietors, of clergymen and even of lawyers, whose annual income is less than that of the average street For at least two good and sufficient cleaner (\$684 per year), or the average reasons Mr. Rooseveur is to be com- horseshoer (\$938 per year), and no higher mended for declining to involve the than that of the average laundry worker United States in the tangles of the Congo (\$496 per year) is very considerable. This entire group appears to be forgotten, both by society in general and by that labor unionism which insists national African Association as "the so strongly that its primary object is flag of a friendly Government." This the improvement of the social and moral tion make it immediately available for ascociation was organized, in 1879, on condition of toiling humanity. The about fifty settlements and stations that the initiative of the King of the Belgians. girl at the ribbon counter of a depart-Other Powers soon afterward accorded ment store, the poorly paid bookkeeper the same recognition. While the claim at his desk, the country clergyman with has been made that this gave American his meatre salary and a family to educate, and the small proprietor struggling for a bare fiving out of the profits of his be justified. Matters moved swiftly in limited sales, are all as much a part of that "toiling humanity" as the New potentiaries of most of the leading Pow- York bricklayer who demands that the south end of Baranov Island, on which after the first of next month his wages

paralyze industry f it is refused him. the wage earner pays a part of the in- yet been built in this region. Congo Free State, and gave international crease which he secures by his demands recognition to it. In May, 1885, King under threat of a strike, by a strike, LEOPOLD, being authorized by the Bel- or through the sense of fairness on the essential to the best interests of Alaska, gian Parliament, assumed the power part of an employet who voluntarily not only to make an all American line

shall be 70 cents an hour, and who is to

get it because he can and will strike and

increases wages because he can afford to do so. The "capitalist" and the "greedy employer" pay their part. There is little doubt that those who suffer most, those upon whom the burden falls most heavily, those perhaps who pay the greater part of that increase, come of \$5 to \$8 per week.

We offer no argument whatever against unionism's purpose to obtain for its members the highest possible wage. morals. Upon this ground Mr. Roose- But neither unionism nor society at large should forget that while a fraction of labor's greater gains may come from the pockets of its employers, a very large share of them comes directly from those who, though unable to speak forcefully. for themselves through organization, are quite as much to be regarded as "toilers" as are the members of powerful labor unions. It is the poorly paid clerk and the struggling salesgirl who pay for an appreciable share of the laboring man's holiday.

Orthodox Rejection of the "Fall of

Man." The veteran Presbyterian minister who rejects the Westminster Confession because, in substance, it proclaims the dogma of the Fall of ADAM, puts himself outside of all Christian orthodoxy, of which that dogma is the foundation. The Christian Churches, Roman Catholic, Greek and "Evangelical" Protestant, agree in the doctrine of the original innocence of man, his "fall" in ADAM and redemption by JESUS CHRIST.

This rebel against orthodoxy does not go so far as to espouse the theory of science, that instead of falling from a state of innocency the human race has advanced from the lowest stage of being -that man has gone up instead of down. The original man, represented in Christian theology by ADAM, was a savage, according to science, and only through the tuition of the experience of millions of years, it may be, has mankind developed the moral elevation to which a great part of the race has risen.

The stumbling block in the way of this Presbyterian rebel is the dogma of eternal torment, and "men in general," he thinks, are of the same way of feeling. He is horrified at the thought that Gop has condemned to hell, "for the single sin of ADAM," "countless millions." "If any man could persuade me that this is the true statement of GoD's management of the human race," he cries, should lose my faith in GoD."

His horror at the doctrine of such wholesale damnation is not peculiar to him, but extends to religious people very generally at this time. The terrors of hell are no longer preached in Presbyterian churches or in any other of the "Evangelical" stamp, though once they were the burden of every sermon. Among the run of men the present disposition is to treat the subject lightly or as an absurdity. If this Presbyterian minister should be arraigned for trial by his Presbytery as a heretic because of his rejection of the doctrine none of his judges themselves could affirm that in his heart he believed in it as did the authors of the Westminster Confession. None of them preaches it any longer.

In the "application" of the famous sermon of JONATHAN EDWARDS at Enfield, in Connecticut, in 1741 on "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry Gop," he warned the impenitent sinner that God's "wrath ten thousand times so abominable in His eyes as the most hateful and venomous serpent is in ours," "it would be dreadful to suffer this fierceness and wrath of Almighty God one moment, but you must suffer it to all eternity"; "you must wear out long ages, millions of millions of ages," and "then when you have done so you will know that all is but a point to what remains"; "the GoD that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider or some loathsome insect, abhors you and is dreadfully provoked."

In this there was no new teaching. It was a treatment of the theme usual in orthodox pulpits up to a generation ago. It was the terrible doctrine which awed sinners at campmeetings and in the many religious revivals of which the Great Awakening of 1857 was the last conspicuous example. It is substantially a doctrine which is still taught in the standards of all religious orthodoxy. The Westminster Confession has been revised of recent years, but that dogma remains, for it could not be removed

without destroying the structure. Will this Presbyterian minister be arraigned and tried for heresy because of his indignant rejection of it as "blasphemous," as "monstrous"? Probably not. He represents too much the prevailing Presbyterian and "Evangelical" sentiment of this time.

Our Cable to Alaska. With the opening of the Alaskan cable to commercial business, vesterday, the citizens of this country and our northern Territory were able, for the first time, to communicate by telegraph over an all-American wire. Telegraphic facilities have been provided for some time by means of the 1,740 miles of land lines built in Alaska by the Signal Corps and their connection with the Canadian line between Dawson and the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia; but it is gratifying at last to have a line entirely our own.

The cable lands at no foreign port and the land telegraphs now in operaare well distributed over Alaska.

The telegraphic service between Seattle and the most important towns in southeastern Alaska will be wholly, by cable; for not only does the under water wire, 1,300 miles long, join Seattle to Sitka, but a branch of this cable extends through the channel waters from Sitka stands, to Juneau, where it connects with the cable previously laid through Lynn Canal, that for some time has kept Juneau and Skagway in touch In the increased cost of his own living | with one another. No land wires have

The extension of the cable from Sitka to Valdes, about 440 miles further, was

to Puget Sound, but also to place southeastern Alaska in direct relations by wire with our great fields of mining and fishing enterprises, extending for hundreds of miles between Valdes and St. Michael. The capital of Alaska and Juneau and Skagway have had no means of quick communication with the centres of Alaska's greatest activity excepting by means of the Canadian Yukon line, which connects at Eagle with the American wire to St. Michael, and with the trans-Alaskan wire to Valdes. Hereafter the judgments of Alaskan courts and the orders of Alaskan officials need not be transmitted through a foreign

country to reach the States. Only one disappointment has been met. The cable that was laid between St. Michael and Nome, the centre of the largest placer gold mining in Alaska, was broken by ice, a year ago last winter, and it has been decided that it is impracticable to maintain a cable in the shallow waters of Norton Sound between | for us hereafter. Is the evidence of conthese two towns. It is not a pleasant situation for the 25,000 whites of the Nome district to be practically isolated till navigation opens in June, but it is expected that wireless telegraphy will

relieve the situation. The mining camps of Cook Inlet and of the Circle District south of the northern vided with telegraphic facilities; but only the pioneer lines have yet been built, and there is no doubt that the importance of the telegraph system will rapidly increase as the growing number of miners enlarges business interests.

The Facts.

Governor-Chairman ODELL's personal organ, the Newburg News, has printed many extraordinary defences of its patron and apologies for him, but none has been quite so wide of the mark, none has lacked so many elements of truth as its constantly reiterated assertion that SAMUEL J. TILDEN while Democratic tivism points to the military self-devotion Governor of the State of New York was chairman of the Democratic State com-

The News of Sept. 23 printed a defence of the Governor-Chairman entitled "Criticism of ODELL for Taking the Chairmanship." It says:

"The Democratic State platform says: 'The people elected BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., to be Governor. In palpable violation of his sworn obligation to be the impartial servant of the people, he has assumed to act as State chairman of a political organization. His present dual relation constitutes a public scandal and amounts to the grossest contempt of official duty in the history of the State. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the political saint of Empire State Democracy, when Governor of this State assumed to act as chairman of a political organization.' He acted as such not in the closing months of his administration, with all legislation out of the way and every means removed for ordering official action for political advantage, but in the very midst of his administration, when his acts as an official and those as a political manager went hand in hand and were made to inure to the strength and power of the party organization of which he was the

"At the Tilden banquets held annually in the metropolis and other cities of the State, at which ernor ODELL are wont to make addresses, we have never heard of Tilden being arraigned for acting | will, if by that is meant exclusion of anteas chairman of the Democratic State committee | cedents, but volition, the reality of which

relation denounced as a 'public scandal.' " The Democrats want the people to believe Govtoward you burns like fire"; "you are ernor ODELL is the first Governor to serve as State define. The existence of volition, as well as chairman of his party. They want the past to re main past. They are anxious to forget the partisan activity of their great and good TILDEN and hope the people have forgotten it. Moved by the presump tion that the public memory is short and the public mind casy to be deceived, the Democratic leaders | umns. I have not presumed to put forward borrow an air of righteous indignation for the moment and noting Governor OpeLL's dual relation declare it 'amounts to the grossest contempt of official duty in the history of the State."

> SAMUEL J. TILDEN was nominated for Governor by the Democrats at Syracuse on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874. Immediately after the convention adjourned on that day the Democratic State committee met in Syracuse and organized by electing ALLEN C. BEACH as chairman and EDGAR K. APGAR as secretary.

> Mr. TILDEN was elected Governor in the November following, and he took his official oath of office on Jan. 1, 1875. TIL-DEN ceased to be chairman or even a member of the Democratic State committee on Sept. 17, 1874.

By the way, the convention which nominated TILDEN adopted a platform in which was a plank wherein the Republicans were condemned for their miles of theft," and TILDEN beat his taught the subject of psychology for twelve opponent, JOHN A. DIX, by 50,317 votes. TILDEN was the Citizens' candidate that year, just as HERRICK is this year.

Our learned contemporary, the Evening Post, is as right as a right angle on the general question of legislative power to long to visit all the sick and infirm members investigate executive operations; but it prior to communion Sunday in order to disought not to instance the Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail subsidy investigations as examples of the legitimate exercise of that power. In each of those celebrated inquests Congress was investigating Congress, not the Executive.

In an address to the undergraduates of Rochester University, its former president, the Hon. DAVID JAYNE HILL, now Minister to Switzerland, gave this recipe to college graduates striving for success:

Good health, good morals, good manners. Good health is usually necessary, and morals must at least not be bad enough to attract unfavorable notice, before success is attained. An engaging and a plausible address must be a great help to the struggler. But are successful men especially distinguished by the superior charm of their manners? In playing the Survival of the Fittest, does politeness have a leading

part?

We hope so. We ask on account of a sociological interest in the subject. Indeed, we trust that good manners are a mark and condition precedent of the successful. Then good manners may come to be cultivated for a sound economic reason. At present, we might not be justified in asserting that the most successful college graduates are the most urbane. To be agreeable is a sufficient art, as important to the world, perhaps, as success

Olellism Defined. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Would you BATH BRACH, Oct. 8. J. I.

The theory and practice that public office s a private U-

PROBLEM GREATER THAN TELEPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ast cited case of telepathy is that of a loving wife filled with sudden anxiety by the silence of her absent husband, whom she afterward finds to have been sick. Incidents such as this, dressed up by our retroactive fancy, become mysterious and the materials of a new faith. Our minds are thereby turned from questions really monentous in the solution of which we are called upon to help each other.

One writer in the telepathic discussion glances at the question of a future state in a way which seems to imply that he hardly deems it pressing. Yet surely no question can be more pressing, if we have any means of solving it, than that of existence after death. I avoid the phrase "immortality of the soul," because I cannot form an idea of immortality any more than I can of nfinity or eternity, both of which elude onception.

Conscience tells us that according as we do well or ill in this life it will be well or ill science less trustworthy than that of our bodily senses? If the evidence of our bodily senses and the science built upon them alone is trustworthy, on what does their prerogative rest? May we not be in a she said: universe unseen by Newton or Darwin?

That death wipes out the score of life and levels the best with the worst of men, the man who has been the benefactor with the bend of the Yukon between Eagle and one who has been the curse of his kind, is Circle City are, with Nome, on the Seward | a belief from which our moral nature re-Peninsula, the chief regions still unpro- coils as strongly as our physical nature recoils from anything contradictory of sense.

Positivism, in place of the hope of personal existence hereafter, presents to us impersonal existence as a factor in the progress of humanity. But that which is not personal is not ours. After all, in what is the progress to end? According to science, in the physical catastrophe of our planet.

What would be the consequence to society of the belief, if we should be driven to it, that death is the end? Would there be any rational inducement to self-sacrifice or effort for the common good? Would not struggle for the means of present enjoyment be in fact the true wisdom? Is not a tendency of this kind making itself felt as religious belief grows weak? of the Japanese. Is it more than the blind instinct of surviving tribalism with a sort of tribal deity in the form of the Mikado?

Old arguments of the natural kind no doubt are failing us. We can no longer hold with the good Bishop Butler that the soul is a being distinct from the body, indiscernible, and therefore probably indissoluble. We know that what we call the soul is the consummate outcome of the general frame. Nor can we, with Socrates, found our faith on a pre-existence attested by the presence in us of innate ideas. When Socrates points to the distinction between the lyre and the melody as analogous to that between the body and the soul, a hearer replies at once that when the lyre is broken the melody dies. Of ghosts or spiritualist apparitions there is no need to speak.

We are met with the cases of idiots, lunatics, children dying in infancy, savages and others, who have not seen moral light. The argument seems conclusive against universal resurrection, but not against the survival of responsibility where responsibility has been.

Conscience implies the existence of a deity, to whose tribunal it appeals, not the Deity of Genesis or of a weak human imagination, but of a power which upholds the leaders who framed the plank criticising Gov. righteousness and directs all in the end to good. It implies, not the freedom of the while still in the Executive's chair and the dual extreme materialism seems to deny. The exact relation between the antecedents and the volition we may not be able to of the antecedents, is assumed in all our

> judgments on our own actions and those Now, sir, I have done, having already trespassed, I fear, too often on your colany theory, for, indeed, I cannot pretend to have one. I have only tried to call attention to certain phenomena, or apparent phenomena, of human nature which, it seems to me, evolution has not yet explained, and which appear to point to something beyond our present state. I am heartily loyal to science; but it is always possible that the impetus of a great discovery may carry us too far.

TORONTO, Oct. 3. GOLDWIN SMITH. TELEPATHY OR PRAYER!

Minister and Teacher of Psychology

Describes an Unusual Experience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have en very much interested in the letters that have recently appeared in THE SUN on telepathy and kindred subjects. I have made a study of the subject and can give examples that happened in my own experience that are as remarkable as any that I have read about. I am a minister and teacher by profession.

I preached regularly for thirteen years and ave taught seventeen years of my life. I

The incident which I am about to relate happened in a well known village in Penn-sylvania. I had entered upon the duties of a new charge in November. In the following February was the season for administering the Holy Communion. It is the duty of a pastor in the denomination to which I becover who desire communion and to prepare

for its proper reception. In the discharge of this duty I called upon an elderly lady of the congregation who had been an invalid for many years and who was confined to her bed most of the time by rheu matic gout. The joints of her arms and limbs were being ossified gradually. She was in a pitiable condition, which would excite any one to sympathetic interest. She was a woman of some culture and intelligence. She had a mind of her own, independence of spirit, and readiness in expressing an opinion

on any person or subject.

I inquired whether she desired the com munion on the approaching Sabbath and said that if she did I should be pleased to admiter it to her. She at once showed that she felt very much insulted at my question and

ter it to her. She at once showed that she felt very much insulted at my question and offer. For what reason was not at the time apparent. "When I wish your service in any form, she answered, "I am still able to make known my wants and understand what I need better than any one else."

Of course, I felt very much hurt. I knew I was simply doing my duty and had had no other desire than to serve her highest and best interests. Her husband was an elder in the congregation, an honest man in all relations and an intelligent Christian gentleman. Her sons were reliable and respectable business men in their respective communities. Her daughters were accomplished ladies, well informed and active in the congregation and Sunday school.

I controlled my feelings at the time as well as I could and made an effort to explain my presence and mission, but she refused to hear me. On leaving her room I said kindly: "Hereafter I shall expect you to ask if you desire my services in any way"; and she replied: "That is my wish."

I said nothing about this visit and my experience to any one. The woman grew weaker and more miserable. I thought of her often and prayed for her frequently. I also visited the family as I had done before. We were on frie. ily terms, and I do not know whether any other member of the family knew what had happened or not.

I was over a year after the incident related, on a Tuesday night at 1 o'clock, when I was awakened cut of a sound sleep by what seemed to me a dream, in which I had dis-

tinctly heard the voice of that woman calling me to come over to ber house. Her voice was distinctly heard with all its peculiarities. Having been awakened out of a sound elep, I was startled and was not able to fall asleep again for several hours.

At the same hour on Wednesday night, at 1 o'clock, I was awakened in the same manner, and the voice was more clear and distinct, more vivid and real than it had been the night before. I was more startled than I was then. I fully resolved to go to her house on the following day and see if there was any reason for this nightly interruption, but my duties on that Thursday were more numerous than ever, and in consequence I failed to call as I had intended

On Thursday night at precisely 1 o'clock I was aroused from a sound sleep in the same manner as I had been the two previous nights, and I was more wrought up by the experience than ever. What could it all mean? I heard her voice so distinctly that I felt inwardly convinced that either the woman wanted to see me or a kind Providence took this method of illuminating me to pluck up courage to visit her and speak to her about her spiritual condition regardless of consequences. I resolved to do this on the following day, Friday. I slept little the remainder of the night.

In the morning of that Friday at breakfast I received a call to attend a funeral about nine miles from the village, which took me from home until evening, but I still determined to call upon the woman, tired as I was. I went to the house, and a daughter came to the door, of whom I saked whether I could see her mother alone on some private business. She replied that she would see her mother alone on some private business. She replied that she would see her mother alone on some private business. She replied that the word of the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock that If the Lord should judge me worthy to partake of the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock that If the Lord should judge me worthy to partake of the Holy Communion on the coming Sunday He would send you over before

that telepathy or an answer to prayer both?

J. WILLIAM KNAPPENBERGER.

NORTH STONINGTON, Conn., Oct. 8.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

It Is in Good Condition, and Rushing Troops to Reenforce Kuropatkin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An interesting account of the working of the Siberian Railway that appeared in a recent number of the London Times disposes of the statements that have appeared from time to time of the bad condition of that road and its liability to break down at any moment.

So far from this being true, the officers of the Cheltenham, a vessel taken by the Rus sian cruisers during a raid of the Vladivostok squadron, in travelling over the line from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg, found it in excellent condition, well protected, and workexcellent condition, well protected, and working admirably. They met from twelve to fourteen trains a day carrying at least 3,000 men on their way to the seat of war, so that they estimated that during the three weeks of their journey 75,000 men had passed over the line to reenforce Gen. Kuropatkin's army. They said nothing about the rails, but as it is known that the original light rails were long ago replaced by others of much greater weight, and the section south of Lake Baikal is now in full working order, there is nothing to prevent a steady stream of at least 100,000 men a month passing from European Russia into Manchuria to oppose a further Japanese advance.

Russia into Manchuria to oppose advance.
The great need of the Russians in the earlier stages of the campaign, artillery of modern type, is being supplied as fast as the Russian and German factories can turn the guns out, so that the inequality between the opposing armies in that respect has ceased to be a factor.

armies in that respect has ceased to be a factor.

With the military conditions thus evening up, Gen. Kuropatkin should have no great difficulty in maintaining his hold of the wheat and pasture regions of Northern Manchuria, essential for the support of his army, and, as his reenforcements arrive, assuming the aggressive. The climate of the country between Harbin and Mukden much resembles that of the region between this city and the St. Lawrence, so that there is still time for such dispositions to be made as will render a Japanese advance to Harbin impossible.

What might happen in the event of a Chinese participation in the war or as a result of the talked of appointment of a Chinese Vicerov of Manchuria need not be discussed just yet, as a Russian success in the field of a substantial kind is necessary before there can be any basis for nexcitation between the belligerents, or for intervention on the part of neutrals.

New Youx Oct 8.

New YORK, Oct. 8. The Elephant Plague in India-An Appeal by

the Franciscan Missionaries TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Certainly no country of the world has undergone such terrible afflictions for many years in succession as India. Who would have forgotten already the terrible famine which devastated the unhappy country and was followed by the scourges of Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague? Countless were the victims. millions of graves were opened and filled, and fu-neral pyres uncounted consumed everywhere de-ceased Hindus. In the single Province of Punjab dled within two weeks last June 67,000 persons of Now the sad news has just arrived from the elephants and wild animals of the forest, and already spread among the cattle of the farmers, and threatens the destruction of our beasts and consequently with a famine more terrible and ex-

ensive than any drought could cause.
Our congregation of St. Francis has erected two orphanages for rescued walfs of famine and plague; village for those married, a primary, a trade and an agricultural school, and hundreds of little homeless and sick sufferers found a loving home, the true faith and a thorough education. Many of them, it is true, went to their heavenly home in consequence of past sufferings and privations. The missionaries have sacrificed all in their posses sion, their strength and means; and being now poor, very poor, indeed, they hope that the Immaculate Virgin will not permit her glorious Jubilee to pass without having inspired noble generous hearts to afford us help in our great want.

Our little flock of 2,000,000 of Catholics to 295. 003,000 Pagans is sorely tried by Divine Providence

but we fear not. BROTHER ROCK, Superior General M. O. S. F. MARTABAD (GUJRANWALA), Punjab, India, Sept. 5.

Luscious Times in the Sanctum.

From the Grant County Republican.
Mesdames W. L. Kibbie and A. A. MacFarlane, daughters of our old friend John Pointer of Stanto county, brought us some samples of fine peaches grown on their father's ranch, some of them meas uring seven and a half inches in circumference. We had the pleasure of sampling an eighteen pound watermelon from the Anderson ranch. B. H. Berry deposited a sack of luscious peaches on the editor's table last Saturday. L. W. Carpenter presented the Republican force with a fine watermelon Wednesday, for which he

W. O. Hulbert presented the Republica with a box of fine plums and peaches the last of

Chittum Squanex.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIC: What on earth does this mean: "Chittum squanez, char sitty awe." I picked it up over on the East Side to-day and was amused to discover that it was neither Yiddish nor Mongolian—nor anything else in fact but plain Angle-Saxon vernacular in Greater New York. I thought you might submit it to your clever contributors as a Bowery puzzle worth solving.

New York. Oct. 8. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Stella—This is so sudden! Cholly Chauffeur—That is impossible, your Honor was only going two miles an hour.

O full and soft upon the orange trees Flamed forth bright beams of giory from the west; And through the boughs there sighed a gentle Bearing a thousand perfumes on its breast.

For it had kissed the jasmine's scented spray. Had stolen sweetness from the lily's bell And I had seen the wild rose softly sway Before its breath as it swept up the dell.

The feathery bamboos waving in the air, The cedar's branches garbed in gladdest green, The bright rose-apple with its foliage fair

And from the woods flowed forth in thrilling strains The birds' sweet songs of rapture and delight— The love lore of the forests and the plains Those wild bards sang, as fell the dark bing night

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CANADA'S INVESTED CAPITAL.

The returns of the Canadian census of 1901 are now being published. They show an investment of capital in various lines of industry, with the exception of lumbering and the minor occupations which are not given, as follows: Manufacturing...... \$446,916,487

Agriculture. 1,787,102,030
Dairying 6,315,410
Minerals 104,489,976 Total investment.....\$2,856,033,067

On account of their general interest, the first and second of these items may be brought to a per capita basis in comparison with the same branches in the United States Our population stands to that of Canada in about the relation of 14 to 1. Upon that basis, multiplying the amount of investment by 14, it appears that Canada's manufacturing investments are relatively equal to two-thirds of those in the United States, as shown by our census of 1900, while her investments in the domain of agriculture and dairying are relatively greater than ours by 25 per cent. In other words, Canada has \$83 per capita invested in manufacturing, while we have \$130. On the other hand, while we have a per capita investment in our farms and fields of \$268, Canada shows an investment of \$334. The difference between industrial Canada and industrial United States is chiefly one of bulk only. We have the bulk.

The Canadian census makes the following report on the value of products in the various departments of industry as follows: Manufacturing...... \$481,053,375

Agriculture. 363, 126, 384
Dairying. 29, 731, 922
Forest production 51,082, 689 Minerals..... Fisheries..... 19,768,449 Total \$992,719,681

It is manifestly unfair to bring the per capita valuation of the output of Canada's manufacturing industries into comparison with our vast and highly specialized institutions; nevertheless, the ratio stands as \$90 for Canada to \$171 for the United States. This is practically reversed in the department of agriculture, where the Canadian production is \$70 per capita, against our \$41.

Per capita comparisons of this kind have little value except as they illustrate comparative national enterprise and activity. In those matters we could wish for no better neighbors.

A VICTORY FOR THE LOW CHURCH PARTY.

The Episcopal General Convention as Viewed by a Clergyman of That Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The unexpected vote of the General Episcopal Convention at Boston in its election of officers clearly indicates that the Low Church party has a decided majority in both the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts has been elected chairman of the House

ington chairman of the House of Deputies. Churchman, with decided Puritan tendencies, and Dr. McKim has recently attacked the spread of ritualism as well as the proposed change in the canon on divorce. He is also very decidedly opposed to the change of name of the Church. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that the canon on divorce will not be altered and that the elimination of the title of "Protestant" from the name of the Church will not take place. About four years ago the Rev. Dr. Dix,

rector of Trinity, a decided High Churchman. was president of the House of Deputies, and Bishop Doane of Albany was chairman of the House of Bishops, an indication that the majority of the convention was favorable to majority of the convention was favorable to advanced churchmanship; but matters have changed, and it is now very evident that the ritualistic party have not the slightest chance of influencing the legislation of the Church. In addition to the canon on divorce and the proposed change of name, there are two other questions for discussion, namely, a change of canon whereby the Presiding bishop shall be elected, and the formation of a canon creating provinces over which an Archbishop shall preside. The creation of provinces would facilitate the legislation of the Church as regards the establishment of courts. As matters now stand, a clergyman may be deposed in one diocese for ritual and dectrine which would be tolerated in another diocese, and there is no court of appeal. The forma-

matters now stand, a clergyman may be deposed in one diocese for ritual and doctrine which would be tolerated in another diocese, and there is no court of appeal. The formation of provinces under an Archbishop would vastly change this condition of things. For example, the State of New York would be made one province and an Archbishop presiding over some five or six Bishops would form a court of appeal, and from his decision an appeal could be made to the House of Bishops. There are many difficulties in the way of this canon, and the present state of the House of Bishops, in fact, of both houses, would seem to indicate that provinces will not be formed at present.

The change of the canon regarding the position of Presiding Bishop will only be opposed by the personal friends of the Most Rev. Bishop Tuttle, as it will be regarded somewhat as a personal matter. Bishop Tuttle is a man full of physical and mental strength, and has only one disqualification for the office of Presiding Bishop, namely, his increasing deafness. But the advanced age of his predecessor, the Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, who was 90 years old, completely unfitted him for his duties, and demonstrated the very great inconvenience of the present law, which makes the senior Bishop and practically the Archbishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. If a canon is passed making the office elective it will come into force at once, and either an Archbishop or a Presiding Bishop will be elected, probably by both houses, in which case the two popular candidates will be Bishop Doane of Albany, who is 72 years of the Church. But the vote to which I have referred very clearly shows that a decided Low Churchman would be elected. The presence of the Archbishop and practice of the Archbishop for Canterbury has been an object lesson, and as Archbishops have been recently appointed in Canada it would seem very probable that the Presiding Bishop under the new canon will be designated Archbishop.

New York, Oct. 8.

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Trades and Professions Getting Together From the Architects' and Bullders' Magazine. There is more than one steel skyscraper devoted chiefly to bankers and financiers, and their office arrangements have been suited to their particular line of business. If one makes investigation of the occupancy of the various huge steel office buildings he will find that this specialization has been going on almost unconsciously for years, and that builders are merely recognizing a natural human trait in

roviding for particular classes of tenants. Artists fock together in studio buildings, and men of one line of business show the tendency to ecupy the same block and building. In the dry goods district there is one office building of huge dimensions given up almost entirely to business men engaged in this line of work, while in "the swamp" leather merchants and salesmen have practically taken possession of a single sixteenstory skyscraper. In the near future the different lines of business will come the affects in various lines of business will come to a focus in various parts of the city, and a visitor may have pointed out to him the citif dwellers by the appropriate terms of "here are the business offices of the leathe fellows; in that skyscraper you'll find nothing but trust magnates; and over there the actor folks live. and beyond the musical crowd, and then the dres ellows and the bankers and brokers." handy directory for visitors to the city would thus be greatly simplified in its general instructions

Balfour's Ever Ready Warming Pan

From the St. James's Gazette.

Mr. Belfour's bedroom at eid No. 10 Downing street is kept in readiness for the use of its lord at any hour. Twice recently the Prime Minister. believed to be at his northern home, Whittinghame, came knocking at his official street door. A fit is kept burning in the Premier's bedroom, and a warming pan (in whose virtues Mr. Balfour is a kindly believer) is always at hand. The Downing street warming pan is said to be a relic of Mr. lils raell's days, and he traced its career to William

Progress in Western Bansas. From the Grant County Republican.
The mud hole still remains at the southwest Larrn-The mud hole is graded in in good order.

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